## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCUSSIONS. THE QUESTION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES-EXCITED DEBATE BETWEEN TWO COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Education yesterday discussed the salary question again, much to the surprise of some of the members. President Wood left the chair and offered a resolution that from the reserve fund of the board, which, he thought, was set apart by law to be drawn upon for "any purpose authorized by law," suffi-cient money should be taken to pay the salaries of the teachers in so far as the special appropriation was deficient. He argued that if money could be taken to supply the needs of the corporate schools, as was done at the last meeting, it could also be used in this case. Commissioners Walker and Watson opposed this resolution. They thought Watson opposed this resolution. They thought in the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church it was placing a construction upon the law that that the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, the paster of the could not be sustained. It was hoped the legislation at Albany would soon give relief, but until then the board bad no right to transfer moneys. Mr. Walker added that he believed the action taken in granting from this fund a the difficulties which then arose Dr. Ludlow, at a meetsum to make good the deficiency in money for the corporate schools was hasty and illegal, and should be repealed. President Wood's resolution was laid upon the regular prayer meeting, and the attendance was much table, and Commissioner Walker moved the reconsideration of the action of the board in appropriating \$4,198 46 to supply the deficiency in the corporate school money, our the ground that such action had been illegal. President Wood said the four distinguished lawyers of the committee had voted for that resolution at the last meeting, and at this they turned their backs upon themselves. He thought they were inconsistent. Commissioner Walker said lawyers were honest, and when they had been mistaken always did all they could to rectify their error. It was then moved that the Board of Kstimate and Apportionment be informed of the deficiency in the corporate school money, and asked to relieve the Board of Edmartion. This was opposed on the ground that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could do nothing further at this time, and, moreover, because in a few days legislation at Albany might give a very simple solution to all the difficulty. All these resolutions were laid upon the table. There was a lively til at arms between Commissioners Goulding and Haisted because the Committee on Teachers, of which Mr. Halsted is chairman, fornished no report on the case of Miss Marah, who is accused by Mrs. Frinklin of Grammar School No. 12 of having violated the by-law against corporal punishment. It was claimed that great injustice was being done to Miss Marsh. Mr. Goulding said a vindication had been agreed upon by the committee other to order several times. It finally appeared that a report had been resolved upon but no signed. Farther consideration had been deemed advisable in the case because of charges against the complainant. Appearedly in desperation, Mr. Halsted sent for the report yers were honest, and when they had been mistaken al-

SIMILAR WILLS BY TWO BROTHERS. LITIGATION INVOLVING HALF A MILLION IN REAL ESTATE.

The suit of Abraham Hewlett against Samuel Wood, Samuel A. Wood, and others, now on trial before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Circuit, involves the title of real estate in this city and Brooklyn over balf a million in value. It was stated yesterday by defendants' counsel that Samuel Wood and Abraham Wood, brothers, composing the firm of S. & A. Wood in this city, made in 1866 very similar wills, each appointing the other excenter, each, after a number of special legacies and d vises, giving the other the rest of his estate for life, and each leaving his estate after the death of the other to a cach leaving his estate after the death of the other to a cousin, Samuel A. Wood. They had one sister, and the consistry had asked that a meeting be held six weeks ago for mutual explanations, but the cautica had refused to listen to any explanation.

21. 1868. Samuel Wood proved his will, and the church would a frightest report that his last sermon in the church would probably be preached on April 22. paid under it the specific legacies. He is new ever 80 years old, and it is claimed by Samuel A. Wood that this suit is stirred up by him ande Estinted A. Wood that this suit is surrou up by him an evertain influences surrounding him. Samuel W. makes no answer in this suit, though he is the defend first named in it. The suit is in form a partition out has been sent to a jury on issues to determ whether the will of Abraham Wood was obtained from a first or undue influence. Two questions of practices decided yesterday by Judge Barrett, after a le lisput—one, that where the validity of a will the issue before a jury, the person to the validity of the will has the aminimate, and as it of opening and closing the case, and in this case defendants had that advantage: the other arose in the fact that the plaintiff and amended his continuous properties of the will as a party, but in no other respect. The cadants had not served an amended answer, believing unnecessary. Judge Barrett, who evidently added the proton real trial before him, refreed to try the

## BENJAMIN NOYES EXAMINED.

HE ASSERTS THAT HE HAS SUBMENDERED ALL THE ASSETS RECEIVED BY HIM.

The examination in the case of Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Invarance Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Few-Jerser Mutual Life Insurance Company's policy-holders dut of \$1,500,000 assets, which was begun before Police Junites Jessup at Newark on Tuesday, was continued yesterasy. Ladlow McCarter, counsel for Receiver Parker, testified that on Monday a box, purpositing to contain the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life, was delivered to Gov. Parker by Neyes's counsel; if centained \$100,000 in mertgages, among width were some \$5,000 on the Avenal property in Middles x County, which witon the Avenas property in Mindae x Country, which wil-ness denounced as a swindle. There were class \$18,000 or \$20,000 in the Marion Building Association of Endson County; \$30,000 in Louissana State bonds, some Virginia State bands, the abscunt of which he did not know, and about \$1,800 in detached coupens of the same. Pavid B. Fackler testified that he make an examina-

tion of the New-Jersey Mutual Company on Dec. 18, and found the following assets: United States coupon bonds, at pur, \$132,000, or \$150,000 marget value; Virginia bonds, \$41,800; Louistana compon bonds, \$10,000; bonds and mortgages, 884,500; he saw no Avenal morigages; the secretary stated that the com-Avenue mortgages; the secretary stated that the com-pany held permum notes amounting to about \$350,000, accrued interest and rents estimated at \$50,000; the total assets were estimated at \$1,...\$,000; Preschent Steadwell told him that one half of the \$150,000 bands virtually belonged to Daniel J. Noves, attorney of the company, for money advanced.

Benkania Noves, the private terms of the state of the

Steadwon total min the oberhal J. Noyes, attorney of the company, for money advanced.

Benjamin Noyes, the prisoner, testified in part: I am 54 years old; have resided in New-Haven some 1831; have been backseiler, printer, and publisher; have been life instrance business since 1847; am adv. President of the Nationali Cupitol Life Insurance Connain; it made a contract with the New-Jersey Mutual on Jan, 26, after 16 ps, m., at the other of Daniel J. & Samuel Noyes, No. 117 Broadway, New-York; Daniel was attorney for the New-Jersey Mutual; he drew up the contract; there was delivered to me a small portion of the assets; altoreder I received \$126,000 of assigned mortgages; I received no premium loans, no cash, no accurating terost, &c.; all the assets I received me in the small imbox in which they were returned to the receiver; I never took anything out of the box; I never bad Mr. Met'arter took anything down to the last scrap I received inspend over to the receiver; no one received any been turned over to the receiver; no one received any-time else for me, directly or indirectly. After Mr. Noyes had been cross-examined, the exami-nation was concluded for the day.

A NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE OPPOSED. MAJORITY OF 87 AGAINST IT DEVELOPED ON A PRE-LIMINARY VOTE-A BURLESQUE ON THE PROP-

OSTITON. The question of a new building for the Produce Exchange has come up in one way or another for several weeks before the members of that body, and at a meeting of the Exchange several days ago it was de cided to take a formal ballot in order to obtain a general expression on April 18. The Board of Managers at a subsequent meeting ordered a vote to be taken yesterday on the following question: "Are you in favor of securing a preper site and erecting thereon a suitable building having conveniences and accommodations adequate to the increased needs of the Exchange, provided the Board of Managers shall bresent to you a plan for the secomplishment of this object, giving an estimate of cost and proposed locations, which shall be submitted to a vote by ballot of the members of the Exchange, after 20 d ys' notice of such ballot shall have been given !" Great interest was taken in this ballot. The result showed 1,425 votes to have been east -669 yeas, and 756 nays. It is thought that the project

bers. The notice rend as follows: At a meeting of the Curbstone Board of this Exchange it was unanimously lessolved, That the following questions be submitted to a vote, by ballot, on Wednesday, April 4, 1877: "Are you in favor of securing a proper sight of the \$400,000, which the Exchange has securely invested; and, after having seen the contractors, are you in favor of erecting an expensive building, having all the modern improvements, to wit: Mortingage of \$500,000, pariors, drawing-

developed itself in the following circular, which was

freely distributed on the Exchange, and is said to have

helped to defeat the proposition of the Board of Man-

ogers. Much feeling was expressed that so ridiculous a

circular should have been distributed among the mem-

divans; het and cold baths; all to be connected with a magnificent restaurant and drinking saloon, from which an income of \$20,000 annually is expected, besides 10 per cent on carnings of the bar, provided the board shall present to you a pian for these accomplishments, giving an estimate of the cost of a course of lectures in the Grand Hall (which will be connected by telephone with the principal Boards of Trade and Bourses of the old world, the popular operas, and the Tower of Babell on the rise and fall of the Cercal Kingdom, the callettes of Pork and Lard, the ethercous qualities of Whisky straight, and the guilibility of the membership who are used to vuli these chestnuis out of the fire! Will you wote early and often that you may be of the committee who superintend the work!"

THE REV. DR. LUDLOW RESIGNS.

SYSTEM OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH GIVEN AS THE CAUSE-HIS CONGREGATION MUCH DISSATISFIED

WITH THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE CONSISTORY. A proposition was made a few months ago church of that corporation, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-eighth-st., should resign his pastorate. It was not carried into effect at that time, however, but on account of ing of the church last evening, announced his intention of resigning. The meeting was held at the close of the larger than usual. Dr. Ludlow, in presenting his resignation, said to substance :

The question will be asked how it is that in a church so nearly unanimous as this is and so frainful spiritually, a separation like this should be necessary. I cannot explain it to those not acquainted with our system, which embraces three churches. When I first heard that the officers of the church would be gratified if I withdrew, I was depressed and for three weeks I was under a burden. Then came the expression, volustary and hearty, of your confidence, your affection, and your desire that I should remain. I have consulted not my feelings but my judgment, and I have consulted not my feelings but my judgment, and I have concluded that I must seek another field of labor. I cannot work here longer for several reasons. I am put in the position of one apparently striving to hold my position, which is honorable and useful. If I remain I shall not be shie fully to minister to your wants, for when one is engaged in conflict and fighting he is unlifter Sour own state of mind does not lead me to hope for good. I think you have lost your attachment for the church, and its spiritual growth is in peril. Again, I am not willing to put a burden on your generosity. If I remain, we have no guarantee that the same trouble will not arise in the future. It grows out of the system and I cannot do sapisateory work under it. The system is the government of the church without the voice of the people. My proposition is that the people units in my withdrawal without dissent. I shall carry with me the remembrance of your affection wherever I go. The formal details of my separation from the charre well probably be announced on Santay from the public. Dr. Ludlow snowle with nuch emotion, and at times his voice was almost broken with feeling. A meeting of the congregation was afterward held. Mr. Jereniah eccanying the chair. Mr. Morrison moved that the committee appointed to examine the charracter of the church be increased, and that it prepare an expression of opinion as to Dr. Ludlow's resignation. It was so ordered, and the charracter The question will be asked how it is that in a church so appointed to examine the character of the church be in-creased, and that it prepare an expression of opinion as to Dr. Ladlow's resignation. It was so ordered, and the chairmen then said, his remarks being applianted, that the entire difficulty grew out of the sys-tem. Where the zoverning body was not chosen by the people it was arbitrary and tyranment, and no near wer-so pure that they could escape this. The Fourth street Church was dying and inching no sign, and the Twent-muth Street Church, althound it had a paster of vigor and enthusiasin, was also dying, and this church, the youngest and most energetic of all, was being crushed out by the men appointed to sustain it. There was in the lope of progress. He thought the church was in its de-cadence.

adence.

Mr. Loguier called upon the members of the constatory for an explanation of their action toward the astor, and this request was mixed by a round of apparatuse. Mr. Donald, a member of the consistory, said no ought not to be expected to answer such a question; thatever the constant of the constant. binuse. Mr. Bonald, a member of the consistery, said they ought not to be expected to anaver such a question; whatever the consistory had done had been for the best. Mr. Snyder offered resolutions, which were adopted, that if a reconciliation could not be effected the church should unwhilingly submit to the separation of Dr. Ludlow from his charge, but he would take with him their deep and heartfelt affection. In the vote apon the resolution one feedle "No" was heard. One gentleman said the church had been treated disrespectfully, and he demanded an explanation of the consistory. Mr. Domad, who is friendly to the paster, said in reply to this that the consistory had asked that a meeting be held six

EASTER CHARRY BALL AT THE ACADEMY-LIST OF

THE OCCUPANTS OF BOXES. The Academy to-night will be brilliant with the floral decorations for the Canidren's Carnival and been in charge of many of the leading members of New York society, no effort has been spared to make it one of the commission.

The Cotton Exchange also passed resolutions upon the sum of the most edglyable events of the season. The children have been carefully trained in the elaborate flower and have been carefully trained in the elaborate flower and face speedy and favorate action, the resolutions estating that the resent season will delet the reform for three years. dress relicarsal, these will form very attractive features of the emertainment. The carnival will begin at 7:00 and the lail for admits at 10. The oldest for which the carnival is given—the reliat of the sick poor of the city—ins appealed fercibly to the generosity of the public. coes, ex-President Lerdo and suits of Mexice, Henry H. H. Ison, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, William Belden, and Mrs. R. Harelings. The following are the names of the occu-

1. Mrs. Howard Blood. 54, A. K. Laing. eman.
Conditard.
Go. E. S. Chartin.
Goldard.
Go. Mrs. M. W. Wall.
Flabbitt.
Go. Mrs. Charles Wall.
Go. Mr. L. M. Constable.
Go. Mr. Lyson.
Bernett.
Go. G. W. Goddard. (i) Mrs. Flor.
 Eurepa-Mr. Tuffs.
 Nal-sont-Air. Tuffs.
 ett. Kellorg-Mrs. A. T. Gilbert.
 Parettonini-Airs. G. Weth-Piecetonini-Airs. G. Weth-La Grange-Mrs. A. B. Dar-Hen. Grisi-Mrs. William Wiley. Mezirt-Mrs. Guernay. Rossini-Mrs. Charles Wat-Meyeriser-Mrs. Spending Eclint-Mrs. Josini M. is. L. Horatio Hig. lev H. C. Be James Wilson. Flotelier Harper, Flotelier Harper, Posle.

Donizetti-Mrs. Alcott.

Verdi-Mrs. Seph Hale.

Compel-Dr. Talmage. Gonnad-Dr. Talmage, 82, Mrs. Wyse, 83, M. C. Borden, 192, Mrs. Beach, 193, Mr. Beach, 194, 195, 196, Thos. Pear-107. Woodbury Langdon, 108. Mrs. IJ. Pell.

ir. Yan Wageper.

47. Ars. L. W. Leonard.
48. Mr. Feuniergrast.
49. Mrs. Engen. Kellev.
50. Mrs. George S. Gilbert.
51. Mrs. D. Wettarste.
52. Mrs. Edmind Yard.
53. Mrs. D. Miliken.

117. Mr. Brunswick.
 118. Mr. Detimiest.
 119. Dr. A. B. Crosby.

100, Mrs. Arms roag. 110, Mrs. William Rider. 111, Mrs. Rider. 112, Mrs. K. Bates. 113, Mrs. E. C. Carke. 114, Mrs. Clarke. 115, E. Alliser.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW ARMORY.

WORK TO BE BEGUN SPEEPILY. The 7th Regiment has determined to begin the erection of its new armory, and to carry it as far as possible. The plans prepared by the architect, C. W. Conkin, at No. 56 Wall st., have been adopted, and a contract has been let for laying the foundations and carrying the work up to the water-table. The cost of the tensonry will be \$24,400. The regiment has about \$80,000 in subscriptions. The armory will stand on the block of land bounded by Sixty-lixth and Sixty-seventhsts, and Fourth and Lexington aves, and will front on Fourth-ave. Its style the architect characterizes as Italian, if anything. The front part of the armory, and the most conspicuous, will be that in which the offices will be situated. This is called the administration building. It will be 200 feet wide, 100 feet deep, and three stories high. In the center of the front will be a tower 152 feet high. The basement is to be faced with large 152 feet high. The basement is to be faced with large clocks of granute. The wall will not be exactly perpendicular, but will incline inward. Brick will be used as midding material, and the trimmings will be of granute. The windows will have segmental heads, with granite architectures. At the corners of the armory will be precedious with loop-holes for musketry, so that the side of the building can be perfectly commanded. The top can be covered from the tower in case of attack. The read will be buildlengted.

can be covered from the tower in case of attack. The roof will be battlemented.

The drill-room will cover the remainder of the block, and a battalion of 500 men could be manetwered in it. The roof will be supported by iron trusses spanning the whole width. The hight from floor to apex will be 50 feet. Light and ventilation will come from above, for there will be no windows in this part of the building. In the basement there will be a model rifle ranges. The gymnasium will be in the third story of the administra-

## INCREASED ATTRACTIONS AT MACY'S. R. H. Macy & Co.'s store is to be continued

under the same name and in the same spirit that has made it popular. The already numerous departments have been increased recently by the addition of three of a new building will be abandoned. The opposition new ones. The dressmaking department is under the management of experienced dressmakers, and satisfac tion is guaranteed in every case, the customer's materials being made up in any style preferred. The show rooms are filled with ready-made suits for ladies, misses, and children, made from Paris and Berliu patterns, and from original designs. Among these are silk, cashmere, camel's hair, and alpaca, with traveling suits, incurning costumes, riding habits, ball dresses, morning wrappers, wash goods, and children's clothing of all kinds. The cloak department contains every kind of wrap, from the o.000, cloak department contains every kind of wrap, from the plainest waterproof and dusters up to the linest sik garments. Cloths from which to order these wraps are shown in great variety, and at the low prices always skin dresses is a new feature, and contains the best and most

popular Lyons silks, such as Ponson's, Bellon's, Bonnet's, and Guinnet's. These silks are guaranteed to be of Lyons manufacture and just what they are represented. Boys' and youths' elothing form another new department, containing every fashionable siyle of these goods, manufactured from original designs, and soid so cheaply that customers have every facility that can be found in any clothing store. A catalogue of the contents of this vast establishment makes interesting reading to lady purchasers. All seasonable novelties for town and country wear in dresses, in bonnets, shoes, hosiery, jewelry, and fancy goods are represented. The notion counters, with their ribbons, neckties, laces, handterchiefs, gloves, and trimmings, present a most attractive display. In household goods are china, glass, and silverware, while the confectionery counters have most toothsome stores.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE. GREAT DEMAND FOR BRYANT'S POEMS, AND BUCKLE'S

HISTORY. Hurd & Houghton and D. Appleton & Co. furnished the most intetesting invoices of yesterday's book sale. The latter were fortunate in the prices obtained for their works, and in the case of a number of books "runs" occurred, buyers wishing to purchase at publishers' rates more books than were on the entalogue. These "runs" have had no precedent at this sale save once on the first day when Osgood's "Household Edition" of Longfellow's works was sold at \$1 40 to the extent of 500 numbers. Two noticeable "runs" which took place resterday were on Bryant's poems and Buckle's "History of Civilization in England." In the

Buckle's "History of Clvilization in England." In the latter case the agent of D. Appleton & Co. smiled as he offered an unlimited supply of Buckle at five cents less than the prices bid for the 10 copies on the catalogue. That Longfellow and Bryant should still be the most popular authors surprised the dealers themselves.

The new items present that registered yesterday were A. J. Holman & Co., Andrew F. Graves, Boston; Charles Tabor & Co., New-Bedford; J. M. Diethe, Newburgh; J. K. Pratt & Bro., North Middleborough, Mass.; William H. Young, Troy; Richard Hillas, New-York; Little, Brown & Co., Boston; F. Loeser & Co., Brooklyn; W. W. Swayne, Brooklyn; E. J. Goodrich, Oberlin, Ohio, and Penfield & Goodrich, Hillsdale, Mich. The sales yesterday comprised publications of flurd & Houghton, in all departments of literature, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Little, Brown & Co., J. B. Myers, William J. Widdleton, Andrew J. Graves, and D. Appleton & Co. With the exception of Graves's books, which were all inventies, and not so popular at this time as at the hondays, the prices averaged about the same as those of the preceding days.

THE ARRESTED BANK ROBBERS.

The two notorious criminals, James Walgmont, alias Joseph Baldwin, alias "Peppermint Joe," and Joseph Spencer, alias Joseph Adams, alias Joseph Butts, were taken before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on a writ of habens corpus. William F. Howe appeared for the prisoners, who were accompanied by Inspector Dilks and Detectives Dilks, Walling, and Healey of the Second Inspection District, Field and O'Connor of the District-Attorney's office, and Ham and Currier, who had come to this city to take them to Boston. The counsel stated to the court that the charges against the prisoners had not been the real ground of their arrest, but had been employed only to hold them until the officers could arrive from Boston with the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts. The prisoners had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County on a charge of grand the Grand Jury of Suffork County on a charge of grand-lateony. He therefore demanded that another with be served upon efficers Ham and Currier, who held the ex-tradition papers procused in Albany, on the ground that no proof had been adduced showing the identity of the prisoners with the persons indicted by the Grand Jury of Suffork Cennty. Judge Donolne acknowledged that the question of identity should be properly settled, and made the write returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. The prisoners were then taken back to the Mercer streat Police Suffice for the time being; but if the Secrifi Police Station for the time being; but if the Sperin assumes their custody they are to be removed to Ludiow

REFORMED CITY GOVERNMENT WANTED. At the meeting of the Importers' and Groeers' Board of Trade yesterday at No. 87 Wall-st. resolutions were passed approving the report of the Commison on the Government of Cities, which has submitted to the Legislature, for passage, certain constitutional amendments in the interest of reform and retrenehment in the management of municipal affairs. The resolutions state that, "recognizing the importance of immediate action, the people of this city may avail themselves at the earliest possible moment of the benefits to be derived from the amendment," the board "respectfully requests the members from this city in both branches of the the floral decorations for the Camurer's Carlineas the buildins the bright customes of the Cameurs. As the buildins been in charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of Newbornia charge of many of the leading members of the lead

for me n, beys, and children, at their Breadway Boase of Elaston st. and at their West Side stere at Eighthare, and Forty-second-st. This house has held for eighteen years the reputation of selling satisfactory gareighteen years the reputation of selling satisfactory garof Brunswick deserted with all his followers, and sentences the stag to Hera, represents a handing sentences of Brunswick deserted with all his followers, and sentences the stag to Hera, represents a handing sentences of Brunswick deserted with all his followers, and he miss in quanty, septe, and were missing and a color by prices. The firm shows an apparently endless variety of business suits and smiss for dress occasions, made in entirely new styles, and of qualities and orices to suit all purses. These comprise handsome plaid suits, to suit all ourses. These comprise landsome plaid suits, stylish stripes, Seaten eleviols, and ensimerus, both dark and light, in neat, desirable patterns. For Sammet wear are antis of bine financi of other an grades of foreign and domestic goods, win fock coats or with necks, at lower piroes than they have ever been effected before, beginning as awa as 10 for the soit. Spring overents are kept on leand rendy made equal to custom-made garments. The line qualities are at reasonable prices and come down as more allowing allowing allowing and early the soit of the latest and best manuer. The assortment of troncers to wear with any dark frock coat contains all the stylish citates for this purpose, in the youths' decartment are the olice and black cheviot suits, with the Middlesex and yacht-blue flamed suits. The boys' department has clothing for boys treat 9 to 15 years of age. These suits are made up in different qualities and algoes to suit the playground, school, and for more dressy wear, is the children's department are novelties for boys from 5 to 10 years. Hambson; kill suits, beginning as low as 24 crein, are for boys from 2 to 5 years of age.

CLUBBED BY A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN. Officer Naylor of the Thirtieth Street Police was clurged by Capt. Williams yesterday with being under the influence of liquor and unfit for duty on March 11, and for committing an upprovoked assault upon a Mr. Garvey. President Smith and Commissioner Nichols conducted the trial of the efficer. Mr. Garvey testified that he was a cierk in the West Side Hotel. He saw his brother and Officer Naylor wrangling in the barroom on the morning in question. The officer was intoxicated fered. The officer attempted to draw a revolver, but was prevented by the witness. The officer then went out, at camel back in a few minutes and renewed the disturbance. Then, without warning, Naylor drew his club turbanes. Then, without warning, Naylor drew his club and struck the witness upon the head, felling him to the floor, in the presence of four other officers, who took Naylor away by force. Naylor, in his defense, stated that he was called into the hotel to make an arrest and then found he was the victim of a joke. His fellow-officers laughed at him and such he was not big chough to make an arrest. He wanted to show that he could make an arrest. Officer Hissey testilied that he sloed by Officer Naylor when the latter struck the man, and could see no reason why Naylor should have used his cibb, except that he was druck and not responsible for bis nots. The case was then closed. There is hittle doubt that Naylor will be dismissed the force.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD OPEN TO THE SOUTH FERRY.

The final arrangements for opening the new section of the Elevated Railroad across the Battery were completed yesterday. The work of constructing the temporary platform and stairways at Whitehail-st, was finished and the old depot at No. 7 Broadway was closed last evening. A new station, for the accommodation of persons doing business in the neighborhood of Wall-st., ms been erected at the foot of Morris-st., and passengers can take trains at that point three minutes from the time the trains leave the South Ferry. The railread campany is having light iron trestlework prepared which will be placed between the columns of the road across will be piaced between the columns of the road across the Battery Eark, and the Park Commissioners have agreed to ornament the structure with trailing vines and decorative shrubs. The new time table, which takes effect to-day, has been arranged so that passengers by the Elevated Road can meet the trains of the findson River Religional at Drittelbest. The offices of the com-pany in Bowling Green will be abandoned for more suitaple quarters at an early day.

ADVANTAGE OF TURNING PALE.-Alphonse, ADVANTAGE OF TURNING PALE.—Alpholise, the clera in Sierrili's grocery, was somewhat indisposed on Monday, so much so as to cause comment from the customers as they came in. Two young ladies were in after a pound of starch, and Alphonse was waiting on them, when a man at the store, having intently observed him for a moment, suddenly remarked: "It is a decided advantage to you to look pale, Alphonse.—" The young man looked up with a grateful expression.—" Because it makes your mustache show," added the man. Alphonse wheel.—[Danbury News.

The Morania Paginter asks. "Are American.

The Moravia Register asks, "Are American girls delicate!" It depends very much whether you offer them crossnut cake and tee cream, or a bar of soap and a washboard.

qualities of mind and heart had secured him a more honorable fame. William J. Thoms, in his book on "Human Longevity; its Facts and Fictions," questions the accuracy of the alleged facts in Capt. Lahrbush's life, and attempts to show that he could not possibly have attained the age claimed by him, by disproving some of the incidents of his life as currently related. Somewhat more than three years ago, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Capt. Lahrbush, and in the course of a long interview, in which the veteran carefully narrated the principal events of his life, obtained many of the following facts which the Captain afterward declared to be accurately stated. He was born in London, near Lambeth Palace, on the 9th of March, 1766. His father was a native of Berlin and his mother an English lady. His father was an attaché of the Prussian Embassy in London, and through that position he became acquainted with the lady who became his wife. As he was constantly going backward and forward between London and Berlin, Capt. Lahrbush supposed that he was a bearer of dispatches. In 1780 ,Lahrbush entered the army as a volunteer, and remained in it about a year and a half, when his parents removed to Berlin, and he accompanied them. About the year 1791 his father and himself returned to England with the Prussian Embassy. He soon afterward engaged in business as a clerk with John Drop & Co. of Love-lane, London, and spent his time there and in going backward and forward with his father until 1794, when he accompanied an expedition sent from England to Holland under the Duke of York. He had no special position, but was a "sort of interloper"-a volunteer he supposed was the proper term. He was absent a little less than a year, when he left the army again. His father died in 1796, but he himself remained in London until

about 1801.

One of the most interesting episodes in his life oc curred after that-in 1806-when he was in Prussia with the English Embassy. He was for a considerable time in the town of Dantzie, on the Baltic, where there was an English merchant named Gibson; he had a partner named Mool, residing in Memel. They were both his devoted friends at that time. Prussia was at war with France, and after the battle of Jena the Court left Berlin and went to Memel on the Baltic, and the English Embassy followed it. Four days afterward the Prus sian capital fell into the hands of the Lahrbush wished to follow the French. Emglish Embassy to Memel, and obtained a pass through the Franch lines; but when he reached the Oder he found that an order had been issued by Napoleon blocking up the passage. He turned everything he had into money, and, watching his opportunity, went over with a French regiment. When he renched Dantzie he found a fine corps under the command of Schill, who was very popular with the Prussians. Schill swept through Pomerania and Eastern Germany, doing the French great damage and winning great renown for himself. When Labrbush reached Memel he found a hotelkeeper who had known his father, and also made the acquaintance of two aids-de-camp of the King of Pressia, Frederick William III.; they were Lieut,-Gen, von Kekeritz and Col. von Kliest, They mentioned his name to the King, and told of his journey through the French lines. His Majesty

was pursued by a part of the French army, meluding Labroush's regiment, to the town of Branswick, which was besieved for one night. A few shots were that the Duke had marched out with his army through the north gate, and was ca his way to the North Sen. The Evench army followed, and came up with them at filsibet, just in time to see them taken off in English ships. The Broaswick corps were bliter chemies of the French, and when they went out again with the Duke of Weilington no quarter was asked or given. After the battle of Wastam Lahrbush's regiment was encamped near the town of Barantz, between the mouths of the rivers Eibe and Weser. Lord George Stuart, who commanded the blockading squadron guarding the coast, was in the habit of landing and taking off the French troops. who were all drafted men and not unwilling captives. Lahrbush was among the prisoners thus taken, and never saw any of his men ngain until he met two of them in New-York many years after. He was sent as prisoner of war to Heligoland. While there he made the acquaintance of Miss Sewell, the English authoress, and frequently took tea with her. An English officer named Kensinge was sent to Heligoland to recruit, and Lahrbush went with him on the English brig Efyra, commanded by Capt. Patton. They landed at North Yarmouth, and on Labrbush's arrival in London be met a man whom he knew, and who was acquainted with the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke became interested in his history, and sent for him. He called on the Duke at No. 21 Berkeleyfor him. He cannot on the Bane 24 No. 2 Betheleys square, and through his influence received an ensign's commission in the 60th Royal Regiment. He was sent to the Spanish Peninsula, and was engaged in the battle of Busaco under the Duke of Weilington, after which he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, transferred to another battalion, and sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

ADVENTURES IN MANY LANDS. In 1812 occurred an episode in his life to which Labrbush always referred with pleasure. He was going with a detachment to Algoa Bay, when information was received that war had been declared between Great Britain and the United States. As they were entering the bay they saw a vessel coming out bearing the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. She was made a prize; and Lahrbush was sent on beard with soldiers. She was the Ocean, from Nantucket, and was commanded by Capt. Coffin. When they arrived at Algoa Bay Lahrbush was ordered back to Cape Town with the prize, and on his way became intimate with the captain and the crew. He gave them back all their personal property that he was able to recover, and when they reached Cape Town lodged them on shore at at his own expense, instead of allowing them to go to the Amsterdam battery. After the lapse of a few mouths he sent them back to America.

Soon after this occurred the event which he is accustomed to speak of as the great misfortune of his life. He became engaged in mercentile affairs contrary to the army regulation, and lost his commission. This was in 1818. He then had a wife, having married at the Cape of Good Hope, From 1818 to 1814 he was, as he describes it. "in parts melnown." He never visited Europe during that period, and was engaged most of the time as super-intendent of a small convict establishment at Bath. ing out bearing the Union Jack and the Stars and

1818 to 1844 he was, as he describes it, "in parts unknown." He never visited Europe during that period, and was engaged most of the time as superintendent of a small convict establishment at Bathurst, Australia, where he went immediately upon his dismissal from the army. In 1844 he left Australia, went to Tahiti and Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, and other South American ports. At Tahiti he remained for two years, and would have stayed longer had it not been for the offense given by some remarks against the Roman Catholic Church, in consequence of which the French Admiral, Du Petit Thours, politely invited him to return to Europe, and gave him a free passage on a French frigate. He was a year on his voyage to Brest, and remained in Paris nearly two years before going to England.

Soon after his arrival in London Lord Howard De Walden made him overseer of his estate in Jamaica, where he remained until 1848, when negro emancipation ruined the sugar trade. He then came to

New-York at the age of 82, and has since resided

New-York at the age of \$2, and has since resided here, where, as he was accustomed to say, he found many friends. The little money which he brought with him he invested in real estate, which has greatly increased in value. The income from this source has been increased by contributions made by a few wealthy friends, and the veteran in his last years has been surrounded by everything which his comfort demanded. From Mr. Jaffray, the dry goods merchant, he is said to have received \$50 a month. Up to the death of William H. Aspinwall, he received from that gentleman \$20 a month, and the pension awarded by the United States to Thurlow Weed was regularly made over to him. Other friends and benefactors were A. T. Stewart, Mr. Libby, and Mr. Rhinelander.

Capt. Lahrbush was especially fond of recalling the attentions which had been shown him by distinguished persons. The Prince of Wales, when in this country, accorded him an interview, and with the Duke Alexis, at the time of his first visit to the United States, he exchanged photographs, after a cordial greeting and conversation. He had met Dr. Johnson, shaken hands with Napoleon at St. Helena, met Blucher in 1806, and received several testimonials of esteem from Frederick William III. of Prussia. Capt. Lahrbush was a confirmed opium eater for 50 years before his death, and was through life fond of strong wines, and drank them freely. He always felt aggrieved at any insinuation that he exaggerated his age, and Thoma's publication excited a strong feeling of anger in the old man. In a letter to The Tribunk of March 8, 1874, Thurlow Weed expressed entire belief in the captain's statement of his age, and spoke in the warmest terms of his intelligence and honor. The veteran spoke the French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and his varied and extensive travels had stored his mind with a rich collection of facts and reflections. Until within a very short time before his death Capt. Lahrbush preserved the features of a hale old age. The last two years of C

## DR. SCHLIEMANN IN LONDON.

HE READS A PAPER BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES-THE TREASURES AT MYKENÆ DE-

Dr. Schliemann arrived in London on March 22, and that evening read a paper before the Society of Autiquaries on his work at Mykene. Mr. Gladstone was present and addressed the meeting after the paper had been read. Among others who were there, the London papers mention Mr. Tennyson, Lord Houghton, Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; W. R. S. Ralston, Earl Stanhope, and Lord Aberdeen. A very hearty welcome was given to Dr. Schliemann, and he was chosen by acclamation an honorary Fellow of the Society. The most interesting parts of the paper

Society. The most interesting parts of the paper will be found below:

Dr. Schliemann and that in his epinen there was next to Troy, no Eastern prehistoric city of 20 high archaeological interest as Mykene. It has attracted the modern mason, who found it much easier to cut new blocks from the quarry according to his wants than to destroy Mykene's walls and to carre their enormous and amorphous stones. Mence the conservation of Mykene's ruins, which can hurdly have deteriorated since Pausanhas visited them. A. D. 170, and said of them: "Among other fermins of the wall is the gate, on which stands lious. They (no wall and the gate) are said to be the work of the Cyclops, who built the wall for Pausan Tyrus, in the ruins of Mykene is the fountain called Perseia, and the subterranean buildings of Afreus and his children, in which they stored their treasures. There is a sepaticher of Afreus, with the tombs of Agamennou's companious, who on their return from Hum were killed at diamer by Egisthus. The identity of the sepatiches of his charlotter Eurymedon. Telesianos and Pelops were deposited in question by the Lacedamon hous of Anykhe. There is the tomb of Agamennon and rist of his charlotter Eurymedon. Telesianos and Pelops were deposited in the same sepaticher, for it is said that Cassandra bone these twins, and that when still little lables, they were shaughtered by Egisthus, together with their parent.

After some preliminary description he said that on entening the Lions Gate (at the ruins) were seemingly the ancient dwellings of the doorkeepers, of whom some account was gaven. Further on, as at Troy, was quadranciar tyclopean massancy marking the site of a second gate of wood. Still farther on were two cyclopean

Legislature to exert their utaset personal faltence in pronoting and consummating the necessary legislation to secure the adoption of the anondment as propored by the commission.

The corton Exchange also passed resolutions upon the same subject. The nembers of the Legislature are tired to take speedy and favorants action, the resolutions stating that their the reform for three years subject. The nembers of the Legislature are tired to take speedy and favorants action, the resolutions stating that their the reform for three years and presented him with a sum of mency. All this occurred about a formight before the Passed session will defer the reform for three years the their state of the Legislature are tired to the palmeter of the European Shapeloon, the three the reform for three years the three the reform for three years the three the reform for three years the test of a section will defer the reform for three years the state of the legislature to the palmeter of Eussia, the result legislature to extent to the palmeter of the European Shapeloon, the three three three countries of the same during the commerce will be crived to the three t

on Schlemann knew of no example in bistory of an Aeropolis invans served as a buriel place save the small behinder of the Carvatides in the Athenian Aeropolis, the tradition sepuellar of Cecrope, ilest king of Athens. But we now knew with certainty that Cecrops is nothing obe that Kacytag, the sun-god, so that the story of Cecrops having been buried in the Aeropolis is a pure myth. But are in the Aeropolis of Mysense the tends are no myth, but a reality. The paper than discussed the question, Who were these great personages entended there and what were the services rendered by them to Mykense which deserved such splendid funered honorst it was argued at length that the himburaris of these transported from Pausanias, in spite of the certainty that the traveler of the Antonian had ofted at the outset from Pausanias, in spite of the certainty that the traveler of the Antonian age could bever have seen the tonias, which were then covered by a ten feet thick layer of predistorie rubuiss. No ancient writer mention that Mykense was rebuilt after B. C. 46s, and strado even short is continued in the traveler of the Antonian and that his bier probable about B. C. 400, and again about B. C. 200. He then spoke of the vast masses of splendidly painted archain class was found now and then in the upper Bellenic city only, and no trace of it in the prehistorie strata. Glass was found now and then in the shape of write heads. Opel glass also occurred as beads or small ornatents. Sometimes wood was found in a perfect chicanna knew of no example in history of an

Bellenic city only, and no trace of it in the prehistoric strafa. Glass was found now and then in the shape of white lends. Opolydass also occurred as bends or small ornateeins. Somethnes wood was found in a perfect state of preservation, as in the board of a box on which were carved in baseriler beautiful spirils. Rockstystal was frequent, for beads and also for vases. There were also beads of amelity st, onyx, acate, serpentine, and the like precious stones, with splendid intaglio ornamentation representing men or animals.

After the reading of the paper Mr. Gladstone said that he was struck with the humanss wealth of the discoverness which Dr. Schiemman and been permitted to make at My kenzy, creatly exceeding those formerly made by him at Hissarilik. There was one point, however, connected with these last discoveries in which they were not so fortunate as in the former, for with them they had been fembled to apply to almost every one a verifying process, and were enabled to trace them out by comparing them whill the poems of Homer. He was shill, however, very strongly of opinion, as he was hopefully impressed at first, that a remarkable correspondence would be found between them. Dr. Schiemman's present discoveries seemed to fall between the period of Homeric Internative and the classic age of the treeks. It was probable that it would be reserved to Dr. Schiemann—sech was his energy, and such was the large fund of binayacty and strength which seemed to abbite both in this and Misselington the impression given in histering to bina was that for the most part they were dealing with the remains of a later age than the Dorlan Conquest, so there might be among the objects which he described some which were of greater antiquity even than those referred to in the poems of Homer.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATRICTIC CONTESTS. At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the following officers were elected for the casning year: President, C. W. Prancis of Colembia; Vice-President, Cyras W. Field, Jr., of Williams; Secretary, G. S. Bullier of the University of Pulladelphia, Treasurer, J. A. Campbell of Frinceton: Excentive Committee, C. W. Lawis, C. Morrell of Ambiers, E. H. Herrick of Harvest, I. Lawis, D. C. Morrell of Ambiers, E. H. Herrick of Harvest, I. Lawis decided that the excretes, H. Herrick and Spring upon the grounds of the New-York Athletic Association should be as follows: A one-mile wait and a 190-yards dash for the graduates; for the indergraduates, a one and also a two-mile wait; two dashes of 100 and 270 yards respectively; a one-mile run; a hardle race; a one-fourth-mile run; throwing a banamer weighing He pounds; shift of 16 pounds to the imperfect code of last year. The Excentive formatice was invested with authority to decide upon the imperfect code of last year. The Excentive formatice was invested with authority to decide upon the association for back dues should be excluded from participating in the contests univested with authority to decide upon the association for back dues should be excluded from participating in the contests unives the dues were paid. letic Association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the fol-

IRISH RHYMING ON A LETTER. A letter passed through the Post-Office yesterday bearing the following superscription:

Oh, Mister Postmaster, you see the green plaster
That's stuck on the edge of me letter.
For the love of Cid Erin, whose colors it's wearin',
Let it side, an' the quicker the better.
To a near little spinster (would I were forminst her!)
Who lives in the isle of Manhattan,
In that elegant Rue called Seventh Avenue,
At Triginta Nono (that's Latin),
But in my hurry and blunderin' flurry
(At my expense don't be merry, 'twas a murtherin'
shame)
I omitted the name—
Tis Mam'selle Mary E. Cherry.
The letter-carrier misinterpreted the Irish Latin in this
degreed, and took the letter to No. 309 Seventhave. terday bearing the following superscription:

doggerel, and took the letter to No. 309 Seventh-ave. No. 39 was the address intended.

SPANNING THE EAST RIVER

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE. ADOPTION OF THE DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY'S PLAN-ITS CHARACTERISTICS-FEATURES OF THE WHOLE STRUCTURE-ITS PROBABLE COMPLETION IN TWO YEARS ASSERTED.

The Board of Consulting Engineers, consisting of Oscar Chanute, Gen. J. G. Barnard, and Gen. Q. A. Gilimore, appointed to recommend a plan for the New-York and Long Island Bridge across the East River at Seventy-seventh-st, to Blackwell's Island, and thence to Long Island, has submitted a report to the directors of the company. The report states that the chief feature of interest and novelty about the proposed bridge is the fact that spans of 734 and 618 feet respectively are required across the two arms of the East River at an elevation of at least 130 feet above one of the most busily navigated streams in this country. These great spans, although forming only one-eighth of the structure, will require considerably more than one half of the whole expenditure and, with a single exception, are unparalleled among bridges for railroad pur-poses. The Ningara Suspension Bridge has 800 feet clear span, and this is the only railway bridge which surpasses the length of the proposed Blackwell's Island spans. The Cincinnati Southern Bridge truss has 517 feet span clear; the St. Louis Bridge, braced arch, 515 feet; the Kuilenburg Bridge, trussed girder, 493 feet; the Britannia Bridge, tubular girder, 460 feet; Saitash Bridge, double bowstring girder, 455 feet; the Cincinnati Bridge, truss, 420 feet; the Louisville Bridge, trussed girder, 400 feet; the Diershan Bridge, lattice girder, 393 feet; the Conway Bridge, tubular girder, 400 feet. The examinations of the strains and the computations have been principally directed by the engineers to the plans for the .two long spans, and, although due attention was given to those for the approaches and lesser spans, the discussion in the report of the merits and demerits of the various designs was confined to those proposed for the stretches across the East River. The report states that the remain der of the work is of no unusual character, and the re quirements are readily provided for by the types of metallic structures in common use.

Nine designs were under the consideration of the en-

gineers, furnished by the following persons: A lattice design by W. L. Wright of No. 9 Amily-st., Brooklyn; a hinged arch by G. A. Karwelse; a trussed cable, presented by W. J. Morris, for the Cincinnati Bridge Company; a truss by A. Lucius, No. 7 Broadway; a steel wire suspension by the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works; a suspension by E. W. errell & Son, No. 80 Broadway; a derrick by Henry Flad & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; the plan of hinged arch invested and patented by Capt. James B. Eads, the distinguished engineer of the St. Louis Bridge, was submitted by Clark, Reeves & Co. of the Phonixville Bridge Works, and a cantilever by Charles Macdonald of the Delaware Bridge Company, No. 52 Wall-st. As to the order of ment of the plans submitted, two votes were taken by the Board of Engineers, the first vote being in regard to the plans absolutely without modifications, and as entirely with reference to the strain sheets and specifications. Gens. Barnard and Gillmore were of the opinion that the plan of Clark, Reeves & Co., Capt. Eads's patent, was entitled to the first rank, and the Delaware Bridge Company's design to the second. Mr Chanule considered the Delaware Bridge Company's design worthy of the first place. Messrs. Changte and Barnard gave the third place to Flad & Co. and Gen. Gillmore gave it to Edward Serrell & Son. The second vote took the designs as a whole upon the general question as to which plan should be recommended "for practical construction, with such improvements and modifications as suggest themselves." The only change from the first vote was that Gen. Gillmore gave the rank of "best" to the Dela-ware Bridge Company and the second place to C'ark, Reeves & Co.'s plan. Two of the engineers having recommended Charles Macdonald's design for the Delaward Bridge Company as best for "practical construction, themselves," the Board of Directors adopted the plan and awarded it the first prize of \$1.000. Capt. Eads's design received the second prize, \$500, and Flad & Co.'s the third, \$252. with such improvements and modifications as suggest The successful plan-that t Charles Macdonaid-

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forward one meet the other from the previously counteted towers. Between, the ends of these "brackets" here will be an intervening some of 200 feet, which will be spanned on a truss of the ordinary pattern built upon the floor of one of the brackets, siready completed, and rolled out into its had positive. The floor of the bridge will be 155 feet above the mean high tide of the civer. In foor of the bridge will be 155 feet above the mean high tide of the civer. In foor of the bridge will be 155 feet above the mean high tide of the civer. The towers seen on the dearmen are of wrough from ressing upon a grantle base, which will be carried to a hight of 30 feet above high water. As there is solid rock at the surface of the steers, comparatively. Bith expense will aftered the bridging of the foundations. The g the foundations. The structure is considered in rigid, economical, and cap-able of erection with great # ease and without danger of S disaster or interference with the navigation of the

about creation of the river.

A treatic work aperoach, about 4.000 feet in length from the river.

A treatic work aperoach, about 4.000 feet in length, about 4.000 feet length, and in length, a commention with the Fourth-ave, improvement by an iron vladuct, graded down to the level of Length, and the children and the level of Length and all the roads centering at the Grand Central Depot, A rapid transit communication will be established between apper New-York and the center of Brooklyn, and it is calculated that this route can be gone over in 20 minutes. The total cost of the structure is estimated at \$2.500,000.

It is asserted by those interested in the enterprise that the bridge will be ready for use in two years. The work will be borain insucedately, but little of the propess made will be visible to the public until within about six months prior to the entire completion of the structure. In this respect the bridge differs very much from the Brooklyn Brider, as the advance of the work there could be seen almost from the learning. As the Bischer's Island bridge will be composed almost while of the work there could be seen almost from the learning.

The dealan presented by the first of Clarke, Reeves & Co., a hinged sich, invented and patents by Cap. Kode, having received the second award, and there being a difference of opinion regarding it among two particles as applementary report string his reasons for conducting the year of them pointing out what they consider the objections to its adoption. Gen. Barnard has therefore submitation of temperature? thrue, "perfect determinations of temperature?" thrue, "perfect determinations of temperature." It is a mirrial of the constitute the structure in the despessal of the thoroughtares," if the will be attained in the o

It is said of a German, an inveterate beer drinker, that when he rises in the morning ne is a beer-barrel, and when he retires to rest at night he is a barrel of beer,